FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 133 11 July 1986

ALBANIA

Alia Addresses Troops on Army Anniversary B 1

BULGARIA

Meetings With USSR Trade Union Group Ends C 1
CPSU Secretary Yakovlev Receives Mikhaylov C 1
Stanishev Receives Bosnian LC Mutapcic C 1
BCP Delegation Returns from PZPR Congress C 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 5 Jul]
BTA Commentator on Mitterand-Gorbachev Talks [Mitev] C 2
BCP Secretariat Decision on Party Control C 3
[Boshnakov in RABOTNICHESKO DELO 28 Jun]
Atanasov Receives Libyan Economic Secretary C 4
Deputy Foreign Minister Ganev Visits Algeria C 4
Leaders Attend Mongolian National Day Reception C 5
Balev Visits Blagoevgrad Okrug, Meets Leaders C 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Beno Speaks on Ideology at Party Session D 1
[Bratislava PRAVDA 20 Jun]
Jakes, Haman at Industry Secretaries' Conference D 3

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SED Sends Condolences on Death of SRV's Le Duan E 1
Honecker Congratulates USSR's Sokolov on Birthday E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 1 Jul]
Receives Karl Marx Order E 2
Georgi Signs Machine Tool Agreement With Romania E 2

HUNGARY

Kadar Sends Condolences on Le Duan's Death F 1
Budapest TV Discusses Trade Union Issues F 1

POLAND

Walesa Requests Political Prisoner Status [AFP] G 1
Pozoga Comments on 'Clandestine' Activities G 1
[RZRCZPOSPOLITA 24 Jun]
Plans for Export Development Bank Cited G 3

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Receives U.S. Senator Larry Pressler H 1
Vaduva Visits Egypt; Meets With Mubarak H 1
'First Friendly Youth Meeting' With DPRK Opens H 1
Dascalescu Meets With Hungarian Official H 2
Romanian-Turkish Economic Commission Meets H 2
Dascalescu, Turkish Official Meet H 2
Ceausescu Speaks at Pioneers' Palace Inauguration H 3
[SCINTEIA 29 Jun]

YUGOSLAVIA

Government Restores Lower Bread, Flour Prices I 1
Domestic Radio Report I 1
Electricity Prices To Increase From 15 Jul I 1
FEC Session Discusses Foreign Trade, Investment I 2
Assembly Chamber Session I 2
Chamber Internal Policy Committee Views Security I 6
Vlasi Discusses Kosovo With Media Editors I 6
Spokesman Assesses PRC Premier's Visit I 8

ALAI ADDRESSES TROOPS ON ARMY ANNIVERSARY

AU100840 Triana ATA in English 0730 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 10 (ATA) --Today's newspaperes, ZERI I POPULLIT, BASHKIMI and LUFTETARI front page report on the meeting of Comrade Ramiz Alia; first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and the general commander of the Armed Forces, with cadres of the Army. The meeting was organized on the occasion of the July 10th celebration, the 43rd anniversary of the creation of our People's Army and the conclusion of the military training in Durres district.

When Comrade Ramiz Alia entered the hall the militarymen present at the "Aleksander Moisiu" theater of Durres, where the meeting took place, burst out into applauses and cheers for our glorious party. The meeting was also attended by other party and state leaders. Amidst the enthusiasm of those present Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor.

I am very happy to meet with you, comrade officers, commanders, and commissars of the units of our People's Army, Comrade Ramiz Alia said among others. I avail myself of the opportunity to bring to you and to all the effectives of our Armed Forces the most ardent greetings of the Central Committee of the party and the best wishes for the fulfilment of the duties you have been charged with by the people.

I also greet you on July 10th celebration, the anniversary of the founding of the People's Army, one of the most significant dates in the history of our national liberation war.

By celebrating this event we confirm and emphasize the uninterrupted continuity and links of our present day Army with the Army which was founded, reared and educated by our great glorious leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, with the Army which brought freedom and independence to our people, which defended and defends the victories of revolution and socialism.

The defence of the homeland, its freedom and independence, the defence of the victories of socialism has been and remains a sacred duty for everybody. The party has always seen this vital question in close connection and unity with other fundamental tasks it has carried out at every stage of revolution.

The Army and the people in our country are inseparable, they are united by the same ideal and the same interests, by the ideal of the freedom and independence of the homeland, by the ideal of socialism.

We do not intend to attack any county, we do not intend to occupy any foreign territory. But, we will also never allow anyone to violate our borders, to seize even the smallest track of land from our country.

With its characteristic maturity and farsightedness, our party and our unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, said further on Cormade Ramiz Alia, have provided our Army with a clear, political, ideological and military orientation which is embodied in the people's military art. This art, which the party has elaborated in accordance with our conditions and possibilities, also defines the roads for an efficient use of the military forces and means so that they guarantee the defence of the homeland the victory over any aggressor.

Our party of labour has set up a whole original system for the military training of the people and the military preparation of the entire country. The setting up of the free military school and its extension throughout the country constitute a creative application of the teachings of Lenin in the concrete conditions of our country.

Further on Comrade Ramiz Alia said that our people are a brave, courageous people, who are determined to defend the freedom and independence of the homeland at any cost. These lofty patriotic virtues, which have been inherited from one generation to another, have been deeply inculcated in them by the party and socialism. These virtues gain strength and are turned into a decisive factor when they are also associated with a high military preparation, when they are in unity with the combat abilities of the people.

From this stems the great importance of the training, which is indispensable for the ceaseless strengthening of the combat readiness. In the organization of the training we are guided by the requirements of our military art, which is based on the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, on his Marxist-Leninist, theoretical military thought.

The party, Comrade Ramiz Alia continued, has worked and will work to ensure that in the future too our people be politically, ideologically and militarily prepared and capable to successfully cope with any possible situation and emerge always victorious.

After speaking about the educative workwith the communists, cadres and all the effecives and structures of our Armed Forces, about the strengthening of the links between the cadres and the soldiers, as well as between the army and the people, about the constant enhancement of the active, conscious role of the organisation of the Labour Youth Union of Albania in the Army, Comrade Ramiz Alia dwelt on the international probems and the political-military situations created in the world, on the aggressive policy of the two superpowers, American imperialism and Soviet socialimperialism.

In conclusion Comrade Ramiz Alia said: After the latest plenums of the Central Committee of the party we notice that the inexhaustible energies of the broad masses of our people, the heroic youth and our creative intelligentsia have burst out everywhere. the effectives of our People's Army, and all the Armed Forces are also making preparations to go to the 9th Congress of the party and 45th anniversary of its founding being closely linked with and eternally loyal to the party and people, in a state of high readiness for the defence of our socialist homeland.

His speech was listened to with a great attention.

The meeting was declared closed by the minister of the people's defence, Comrade Prokop Murra.

Comrade Ramiz Alia was seen off with a great love by the cadres of the Army and the inhabitants of the city of Durres.

MEETINGS WITH USSR TRADE UNION GROUP ENDS

AU101225 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] The final talks werre held today in Sofia between the visiting Soviet delegation from the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, led by the Central Council's chairman Stephan Shalayev, and the delegation of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions led by Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council. The common view was once again voiced that the cooperation between the two trade union organizations is continuously developing and deepening, and will undoubtedly contribute toward implementing the strategic tasks posed by the 13th BCP Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress for the accelerated socioeconomic development of our fraternal countries.

Comrades Petur Dyulgerov and Stepan Shalayev signed a long-term agreement for the further development of the cooperation and drawing together of our countries' trade unions. The Soviet guests laid wreaths in front of the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum and at the Soviet Army Memorial.

Later, at a press conference for representatives of the mass media and foreign jounalists accredited in Bulgaria, Petur Dyulgerov and Stepan Shalayev, the leaders of the two trade union delegations, gave detailed answers to the journalists' numerous questions relating to the ten days of Bulgarian-Soviet trade union cooperation.

CPSU SECRETARY YAKOVLEV RECEIVES MIKHAYLOV

AU091846 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Aleksandr Yakovlev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Comrade Stoyan Mikhalov in Moscow. Information was exchanged on how the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and 13th BCP Congress in the ideological field were being implemented. Certain questions were discussed concerning the further development and deepening of the cooperation between the two parties in the fields of information and culture.

STANISHEV RECEIVES BOSNIAN LC'S MUTAPCIC

AU101949 Sofia BTA in English 1750 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 10 (BTA) -- Today Mr. Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, received Mr. Abdulah Mutapcic, member of the Presidency of the CC of the League of Yugoslav Communist in Bosnia and Hercegovina and chairman of the Economic Chamber of this Yugoslav republic, who is paying a visit in connection with the exhibition of its economy. The two sides exchanged opinions on the most topical tasks which the BCP and the League of Yugoslav Communists are solving after their recently held congresses.

They stressed the positive results achieved in the last few years in all spheres of cooperation between the two parties and neighbouring socialist countries as well as the possibilities for its further promotion and broadening in the interest of good-neighbourliness, peace and socialism. The Bulgarian side gave a high assessment to the economic contacts between Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina.

BCP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PZPR CONGRESS

AU082043 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Jul 86 p 6

[Text] The delegation of the BCP Central Committee, which participated in the work of the 10th PZPR Congress, returned from Warsaw yesterday. The delegation is under the leadership of Grisha Filopov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

The delegation was welcomed to Sofia airport by several officials, including Yordan Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo.

Jan Gayda, charge d'affaires and interim of the Polish Embassy in Sofia, was also among those present at the airport.

BTA COMMENTATOR ON MITTERRAND-GORBACHEV TALKS

AU101450 Sofia BTA in English 1412 GMT 10 Jul 86

["Dialogue in the Name of Peace" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 10 (BTA commentator Venelin Mitev) -- The talks between Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr. Francois Mitterrand in Moscow have proven the vitally of the policy of detente. The Soviet Union and France are developing and promoting their relations in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act.

The Moscow summit has shown that the Soviet Union and France, regardless of their belonging to different economic and social systems and to opposing political and military alliances, can and should be partners in the resolution of the cardinal issues of peace and security.

As it was no surprise to anyone that Paris was the first Western capital to which Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev paid an official visit last October after being elected secretary general of the CC of the CPSU, now it was also no surprise that the talks in the Kremlin passed in a spirit of sincerity, high responsibility and a striving to mutual understanding. It was with satisfaction that the two sides noted the progress achieved in Soviet-French cooperation and what is most important they showed goodwill for the further promotion of bilateral cooperation.

The dialogue in the Kremlin proved the conviction that the Soviet Union and France, which were the initiators of detente in the 60's, regard their cooperation as an important factor for peace and security in Europe and the world. It is not fortuitous that most commentaries on the Moscow summit laid emphasis on the importance of the continuation and activation of the dialogue between the two countries in the present turning point in the development of international relations.

At the same time it was also no surprise that the present Soviet-French talks showed some differences in opinion between the two countries. These ensure from the different ideologies and stands on some foreign political issues. However, what is more important is that the talks were prevailed [as received] by political realism, that they outlined some common stands and some points of contact and that the two sides laid emphasis on the necessity to continue their efforts for doing away with the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and for effecting an irreversible revival of the process of detente.

The present experience has shown that the importance of each new impetus to the promotion of Soviet-French relations goes beyond the framework of bilateral relations. And Mr. Francois Mitterrand's visit to Moscow will doubtless give such an impetus to bilateral relations. As a result of the four-day talks between the Soviet Union and France progress has been achieved in the resolution of the difficult problems which are now facing the world -- the preservation of world peace and the prevention of a nuclear war.

BCP SECRETARIAT DECISION ON PARTY CONTROL

AU081823 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Jun 86 p 3

[Genho Boshnakov commentary "Party Control -- Among the Burning Issues of Our Time"]

[Text] In according with the amendments of Article 46, line IV of the BCP Statute, the BCP Central Committee Secretariat decided to reorganize the former auditing commissions of municipal and rayon party organizations with more than 3,000 members into control-auditing commissions.

This is another new element in our party-political practice! So far the municipal, rayon, and town party organizations were entitled to elect control-auditing commissions only if they had more than 10,000 members, otherwise they were entitled to auditing commissions only.

What is the difference between the two types of commissions? The difference lines in the extension of their functions and of their action, above all, and not in the number of members. The auditing commissions contributed with their activities of the observance of the BCP Central Committee instructions, as regards the correct management of financial and business activities of the party organizations and their leaderships, as well as the correct handling and careful preservation of party documents and property. The functions of these organs are mainly of an auditing character, but they do not deal with cases of communists and with their petitions regarding such cases.

Control and Audit Commissions, on the other hand, have the right of control: They exert control over the behavior of the communists, holding them responsible whenever they violate the BCP Program or Statute, when they violate socialist law and morality. Such commissions also exert control over letters, complaints, objections, and proposals submitted by party members and working people, as well as over the budgets of party committees, and so forth.

Party control has intensified, it has made great strides from inner party life to the strategic tasks assigned by the 13th BCP Congress; party control now plays a role in solving these tasks, in implementing economic intensification and the scientific-technical revolution in our country. Why is this so? We know what awaits us in the future. It is enough to recall that over 15 years we have to treble the national income and labor productivity. How will we accomplish this task? Naturally, we will build up a modern material-technical base, we will create and apply the highest scientific and technical achievements, we will perfect management, and we will assert the new style of work. This is all true, but we also know that all this depends upon man, upon the working and party collective, upon their leadership. What does this imply? It implies that we must convince and train the individuals and the collectives, both professionally and psychologically, that we must assist them, if we wish to achieve the desired results, that they must be an object of systematic, daily, political, and social control, which will guide them in the main trends of work, so that they may achieve a qualitatively, new growth of the economy, and so that they may guarantee the achievement of our goals.

A good example of this respect is the investigation carried out jointly by the BCP Central Control and Audit Commission and the Committee of State and People's Control, and the RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorial board on the utilization of the Danube for irrigation purposes.

In the scientific-technical and socioeconomic policy of our party comprehensively fulfilled? In answering this question we must also involve the responsibility of the control and audit commissions. This is fully in the spirit of their rights and obligations stemming from the BCP Statute.

The intensification of the social functions of party control is inseparable from the care for the expansion of its social basis. Through the transformation of 54 former auditing commissions into control and audit commissions, party control is more closely linked to man and to the workers collective, it comes closer to the "hot" areas of the implementation of programs and plans. On the other hand, opportunities are envisaged for establishing auxiliary control organs attached to the commissions, entitled to deal with responsibility in cases of violations of economic, scientific-technical, social and cultural policy in inner party life, and so forth, and entitled to create a broad circle of collaborators among the most distinguished public figures and aktivists.

The increased social role of control, implemented by the BCP control-auditing commissions, the expansion of the areas of the preventive action of control, and its attacking effect, and its transformation into one of the factors for the acceleration of social development, among other things, is an expression of the steadily increasing role of the party as a guiding and leading force and of the individual as a subject in building mature socialism. It is an expression of the constant expansion of socialist democracy and of real people's power. A topical and promising solution that represents a new example of the creative development solution of problems is in process, and which represents a new example for the creative, further development of the principles upon which our society and its political system are built, upon which the party theoretical and practical activities are expanding.

ATANASOV RECEIVES LIBYAN ECONOMIC SECRETARY

AU101420 Sofia BTA in English 1238 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 10 (BTA) -- Mr. Georgi Atanosov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, received Mr. Hasan 'Abd al-'Ati al-Barghati, secretary of the People's Committee for Industry of Libya, who is on a visit to this country in connection with the 16th session of the Bulgaro-Libyan Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

The two sides discussed the further possibilities for widening and deepening of the mutual cooperation in interest of the peoples of the two countries.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER GANEV VISITS ALGERIA

AU031905 Sofia BTA in English 1717 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Algiers, July 3 (BTA) -- Mr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, received Mr Ivan Ganev, Bulgaria's deputy minister of foreign affairs, who is in Algeria for political consultations between the two countries' Ministries of Foreign Affairs.

They exchanged views on key international issues and on the promotion of friendly relations between the Bulgarian and Algerian peoples.

Mr Ivan Ganev conferred also with Mr Abdelrazak Bouhara, member of the standing secretariat of the CC of the Front de Liberation Nationale Party (F.L.N.) in charge of international relations. They discussed the relations between the F.L.N. party of Algeria and the Bulgarian Communist Party and the ways for their further strengthening. The sides also exchanged views on a number of topical international issues.

The Bulgarian official was received by Mr Mohamed Rouighi, the Algerian minister of hydraulics, environment and forestry. They considered the prospects for cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of irrigation and forestry. Their agenda included questions concerning the preparations for the forthcoming sitting of the Bulgaro-Algerian Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

LEADERS ATTEND MONGOLIAN NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

AU101925 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Legdengiyn Daminjab, the Mongolian ambassador to Bulgaria, gave a reception in the salons of the embassy to mark the 65th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution. It was attended by Comrades Stanko Todorov and Dimitur Stanishev; Ivan Iliev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission; members of the State Council, ministers, and heads of departments of the BCP Central Committee; and leaders of social, political and mass organizations, and of creative unions, as well as chiefs and members of the diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria. The reception took place in a cordial comradely atmosphere.

BALEV VISITS BLAGOEVGRAD OKRUG, MEETS LEADERS

AU101337 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has been on a 2-day visit to Blagoevgrad Okrug. Accompanied by Lazar Prichkapov, first secretary of the Blagoevgrad Okrug BCP Committee, Comrade Milko Balev visited a communications equipment plant and a footwear factory in Blagoevgrad and acquainted himself with the renewal of the material-technical base and the accelerated introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

At a meeting with the bureau of the okrug BCP committee, the executive committee of the okrug people's council, and the National Assembly members of the okrug, Comrade Milko Balev spoke on certain topical tasks stemming from the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and the last meeting of the Secretariat of the BCP Central Committee and the Bureau of the Council of Ministers connected with the production of consumer goods and the marked improvement of services to the population.

Comrade Milko Balev also took part in the work of the joint plenum and session of the okrug people's council and the Fatherland Front okrug committee which was held to adopt the program for fulfilling the voters' instructions relating to the accelerated socioeconomic and intellectual development of the Pirin region.

BENO SPEAKS ON IDEOLOGY AT PARTY SESSION

AU091309 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Jul 86 p 4

["Excerpt from the Speech of Mikulas Beno, CPCZ Central Committee Secretary, at the 20 June session of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee: To Raise the Party's Ideological and Action Unity"]

[Excerpts] The CPCZ Central Committee regards care for the healthy growth of the party and for improving the quality of the party's membership base as the most prominent task. This preferential delimitation stems from the need to resolve the key issue with which we are confronted due to the requirements of the current phase of development, and the essential need to speed up the socio-economic development of our society, to substantially enhance the efficiency and efficacy of the national economy, and to mobilize our entire material and spiritual potential for this yet more efficiently.

The results achieved by us in improving the quality of party ranks during the period since the 14th CPCZ Congress are proof of our party's correct course in this vitally important issue and represent a good starting base for the coming period. The changes in the structure of the membership base, as well as in its numerical strength, have led to the consolidation of party ranks. The party agencies and organizations in Slovakia are significantly contributing to this positive development. The Slovak Communist Party (CPSL) is a combat detachment of the united CPCZ, a detachment which is developing in a healthy way and which is contributing to the ideological and action unity of the entire party. The acceptance of candidate members from younger generations is positively reflected in a favorable age structure of Communists in Slovakia: Almost 20 percent of them are less than 30 years old. We are also justified in expressing appreciation for the effort to increase the percentage of women -- and this must remain a priority also in the coming period. The class of the structure of party ranks is lastingly strengthening. At the same time the membership base is also becoming consolidated among other groups of working people. Despite this, one must also say that it was not always that one preferentially accepted candidate members from those working places and vocations which were primarily desirable from the viewpoint of the party's tasks.

These problems are the result of incorrect practices. Certain districts are acting in a backward manner. Instead of proceeding from the analyses of party organizations and the needs of strengthening the party's influence, they focus on itemizing the tasks. This is also the source of continuing shortcomings in the training and selection of people for the party in some of the primary organizations.

Inseparable Part of Everyday Activity

The CPCZ Central Committee's resolution on the further development and improvement of the quality of our membership base demands that its implementation in the party agencies and organizations become an inseparable component of everyday activity in ensuring the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress in all spheres of social life, so that the formation of the party would actively contribute toward developing all substantial aspects of the logical process of the growth of its leading role. [passage omitted] The successful satisfaction of these demands stresses as the decisive criterion improving the quality of party ranks, based on the party's firm ties with the working people. Both theoretical knowledge and the political experience anchored in our party's main congress documents, as well as the documents of the 27th CPSU Congress and of the congresses of other fraternal parties of socialist countries, all lead us to the above conclusion.

To Create the Awareness of Personal Responsibility

The Revolutionary doctrine and the practices of socialist construction convince us again and again that our plans, programs, and resolutions can be successfully realized only if the people grasp how advantageous they are for them and for the society; only if they make them their own, only if they become the people's deep personal conviction. It is only thus that the awareness of one's personal responsibility is created for the fulfillment of tasks by everybody doing his best. And it is here that we must see the essence of today's struggle for a change in the people's way of thinking, for their grasp of the novelty of the tasks, for their willingness and resolve to fight for these tasks by their own activity. The unambiguous conclusion to be drawn from such an understanding of the task is that it is essential not to tolerate indifference to the topical tasks of the present on the part of certain Communists, but also not to tolerate a lenient attitude of party agencies and organizations toward manifestations of passivity, inflexibility, and the failure to resolve many ripe problems by responsible staff workers, and frequently even party organizations themselves. The improvement of the quality of our membership base must be understood as a process of overcoming these weak places and abuses.

That is why we are justified in stressing and repeating the truth which has been tested in practice, namely that it is not sufficient to merely agree -- one must actively enforce and implement the political line of the congress; it is not sufficient to merely point out the problems and shortcomings and to condemn them -- one must help resolve them; it is not sufficient to merely register mistakes and shortcomings or vestiges in others -- one must begin with oneself, by fulfilling one's commitments toward one's partners and toward the entire society in an exemplary way. One ought not to speculate on benefiting at the expense of others; one should fight enterprisingly in the first ranks of the working and civic front, while keeping all-social viewpoints and interests in mind. One should constantly search for new possibilities to contribute by one's creative and honest work to acceleration, quality, and thrift. One should not put off the accomplishment of this strategic task -- one should adopt a crystallized stand on how to utilize all accessible means in one's own work and in the working collective's activity, so that the final results would contribute more fully to all-social intentions and toward making our work more efficient and better.

From these viewpoints, or rather primarily from this viewpoint, one should be more demanding in weighing to what extent, from where, and with whom the party should be complemented, and also in weighing how to be more purposeful, and far more demanding with respect to quality, in training people for the party and in accepting them into the party. It is desirable that the district committees weigh, on the basis of specific conditions, what to include among the priorities they are striving for; for instance, they should aim to reach important scientific research working places and design other preproduction sections, but also sectors where production is realized and which will decisively contribute to the tasks which strikingly accelerte society's development. However, in deepening the Marxist-Leninist character of the party it is an on-going task to consolidate its worker core with young active qualified workers who are connected with modern technology and techniques. In this respect we must expect the CPSL agencies and organizations to proceed, as in the past, in a very responsible way to ensure this task. [passage omitted] We must demand, above all from the district committees, that they critically and constructively reassess the state and standards of the candidate members' training, but also of the party education to which we must devote particular attention. [passage omitted] We must purposefully demand the fulfillment of the demand for active work in the youth union movement on the part of all young Communists and candidate members; and we must regard this activity as one of primary political importance. Deplorably, it is true that the activity of Communists working among the youth -- as organizers of production, education, or hobby activities, or involved in the general shaping of young people -- is not always appraised in this way and appreciated.

To Strengthen the Vanguard Mission of Communists

The resolution adopted at the CPCZ Central Committee's June session on the further development and improvement of the quality of party ranks places emphasis on lasting care for the development of internal life and on the consolidation of the ideological, organizational, and action unity of party ranks closely linked with the specific contents and aims of every party organization. [passage omitted]

It is necessary to constantly keep in mind that it is only in a businesslike and principle-minded atmosphere, in party organizations where a healthy dissatisfaction and a critical attitude toward the achieved results reigns, in organizations where the Communists actively participate in an exemplary manner in the fulfillment of the adopted tasks, that the candidate members and members grow up into real fighters for the party's policy, that their vanguard mission is strengthened, and that their authority among the working people is enhanced. In every primary organization, in every party agency, the reassessment of the results achieved to date in improving the quality of the membetship base must become the decisive criterion; the same applies to the impact of deepening the party influence on the solution of the basic material problems of implementing party resolutions, plans, and economic tasks -- in brief, the basic criterion must be the way the working people's participation is developing on all fronts of the struggle for speeding up the society's economic and social development.

JAKES, HAMAN AT INDUSTRY SECRETARIES' CONFERENCE

LD101911 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] A statewide conference of secretaries for industry of regional party committees and or Prague and Bratislava city party committees took place today in Prague in the presence of Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the party's Central Committee, and other officials.

The conference discussed the conclusions of the session of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the elaboration of the approved plan for the economic and social development of Czechoslovakia for the Eighth 5-Year Plan and next year. The elaboration of the state plan will be carried out by middle sections of the management for organizations by 5 September, and they will work out 5-year economic plans and plans for next year by 17 October 1986. Economic plans must be confirmed by the end of this year. Party organs and organizations must ensure that the tasks of the state plan are discussed with the workers and are consistently secured.

The conference also discussed economic results for the first 6 months and the prospects for the fulfillment of the state operational plan for this year. It was stated that the acceleration of economic social developoment and the fulfillment of the tasks of the state plan for this year require increased demands and responsibility at all levels of management, the consistent implementation of the tasks as set out, and the rejection of attempts to dilute the plan. This requires the acceleration of the implementation of results of science and technology, the strengthening of discipline in supplier-customer relations, matching production to the needs of domestic and foreign trade, concentrating attention on reducing production expenditure, in particular material and energy consumption, on considerable improvement of production quality, acceleration of innovation, and on consistent implementation of deserved remuneration. The organizational and control activity of party organs and organizations and the development of workers' initiative must also be aimed toward this.

SED SENDS CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF SERV'S LE DUAN

LD101934 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1658 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jul (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee, communists, and the entire GDR people have conveyed their sincere sympathy on the death of Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party, to the members of the Vietnamese Communist Party and the fraternal Vietnamese people.

"We mourn with the Vietnamese people an outstanding party functionary, an ardent patriot, proven Marxist-Leninist and internationalist, who faithfully continued the cause of Ho Chi Minh, and who is highly respected and valued by the first German workers' and peasants' state," states the telegram, which is signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

"The life of Le Duan was filled with untiring work and devotion to the cause of socialism. Even in his childhood and youth he took an active part in the revolutionary movement. He became a member and functionary of the Communist Party at an early stage. Neither incarceration nor exile could break him," it states. It adds: "His rich knowledge, his great experiences, his close ties with the workers and peasants made him a highly-regarded leader of our fraternal Vietnamese party and respected functionary of the international communist and working class movement."

The victory of the Vietnamese people in the heroic struggle against the American aggressors is indivisibly linked with the work of Le Duan at the head of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

"Comrade Le Duan played a leading part in the course of socialist construction, under conditions of peace and the unity of the country, which was stipulated at the Fourth Congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party. Since then, our Vietnamese fraternal people have achieved, under the party's leadership, significant results in the construction of the socialist social order, in the struggle for peace and security," the telegram stresses.

"With each step forward, Socialist Vietnam can count on our country's fraternal help and support. True to the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, the GDR will continue on the proven path of close cooperation between our states, which are united in the socialist community," it is assured.

"Comrade Le Duan worked for his party, his people, our common cause, right up the last hour of his militant life. The GDR Communists and people will always honor the memory of their loyal friend and comrade," the message states.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES USSR'S SOKOLOV ON BIRTHDAY

AU090849 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHALND in German 1 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings message to Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Leonidovich Sokolov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR minister of defense:

Dear Comrade Sergey Leonidovich Sokolov!

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, all Communists of the GDR, as well as on my own behalf, I convey to you cordial congratulations on your 75th birthday.

In the staff of the party of Lenin and as minister of defense of the USSR, you are making a great contribution to strengthening socialism and consolidating peace, to increasing the defense capacity of our socialist community, and to deepening the comradeship-in-arms between the Soviet army and the GDR National People's Army.

I wish you, dear Sergey Leonidovich, new successes in your responsible work in fulfilling the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress, health, and creative vigor.

With communist greetings,

SED Central Committee

E. Honecker,

general secretary

Receives Carl Marx Order

LD101731 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] On behalf of Erich Honecker, Army General Geinz Kessler, GDR minister of defense, today in Moscow presented the Soviet Minister of Defense Marshal Sergey Sokolov with the Karl Marx Order. It had been awarded to him on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

In his address, Heinz Kessler said that the decoration praised the great personal contribution by Sergey Sokolov to the strengthening of peace and to the deepening of brotherhood-in-arms.

Marshal Sokolov said that he received the honor as an expression of great respect for the Soviet people and its Armed Forces.

GEORGI SIGNS MACHINE TOOL AGREEMENT WITH ROMANIA

LD091319 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] The GDR and Romania referred today to the positive development of cooperation in the construction of machine tools and processing machinery. As was assessed at a meeting in Bucharest between Minister Rudi Georgi and the deputy premiers, Gheorghe Oprea and Nicolae Constantin, relations between the combines and enterprises of this branch of industry have become closer. The two sides signed a program on further cooperation in this sector up to 1990. At the same time, measures for the expansion of cooperation between the GDR and Romania in machine-tool construction, the tools industry, and textile machinery construction were initiated.

KADAR SENDS CONDOLENCES ON LE DUAN'S DEATH

LD101730 Budapest MTI in English 1626 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 10 (MTI) -- On the death of Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party sent the following telegram of condolences to Hanoi Thursday, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the entire Hungarian people were deeply shocked to learn of the death of Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the faithful son of the Vietnamese people, and outstanding personality in the international communist and workers' movement. Allow me on this tragic occasion to express our sincere condolences and sympathy to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Vietnamese people and the family of the deceased. We share your deep mourning.

With the death of Comrade Le Duan the Vietnamese people have suffered an enormous loss. His entire life, and his outstanding revolutionary work were strongly intertwined with the heroic struggle waged by the people of the country under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam for the liberation and the creation of a re-united Vietnam. His merits in the building and development of Socialist Vietnam are lasting.

The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party highly values the outstanding activity of Comrade Le Duan in advancing cooperation among our parties, and the friendship of our peoples. In the heavy hours of mourning we would like to declare that we will continue to protect and reinforce the friendship of our peoples in the future, and we shall retain the memory of Comrade Le Duan with compassion.

BUDAPEST TV DISCUSSES TRADE UNION ISSUES

LD102305 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1605 GMT 10 Jul 86

[From the "New Reflector" program with unidentified announcer]

[Excerpts] [announcer] Let me start with your letters. Several of them have mentioned that while we, quite rightly, criticize the weaknesses of our stagnating economy and the inconsistencies of economic management, we say, less, and are not critical enough, as regards the fact that the trade unions are also unable to rise to the new challenges and have, consequently, lost some of their prestige. As regards this latter point, the observation is perfectly true, and we have never claimed the opposite. We have spoken, even if not enough, about the endeavors with which the Hungarian trade unions are looking for their new place and role amidst the changed circumstances.

Who could deny that, despite its endeavors, the movement has lost some of its prestige? The issue was raised by Sandor Gaspar at the latest session of the National Union Trade Union Council. He gave the following reply: However much we dislike this fact, naturally it has lost some of its prestige, because the economic situation is a difficult one and it is not easy to say optimistic things to people. We have, nonetheless, to admit that we have not yet made sufficient progress in being able to set out the place and role of the trade unions in socialist society in any given situation.

The trade union movement has become an integral part of socialist society; it takes it place in the sphere of power and is an important part of it. However, when this process of integration takes place, care must be taken that the independent identity of the movement should increasingly manifest itself within this natural process. If this does not happen, we lose prestige.

The membership pays its dues so that the trade union movement provides services. Thus, the movement has a commitment to the membership. From another aspect, the movement has a commitment to the authorities; in other words, the trade union considers not only the interests of the members when determining the short- and long-term tasks, but also the interests of the whole country. Our explanation of this is, however, still incomplete. It is because of this that we have -- and this is not an illusion -- lost some of our prestige. [passage omitted]

Otto Pirityi, [head of research at the Theoretical Research Institute of the National Council of Trade Unions], you have written an interesting and controversial article, which was published in the May issue of SZAKSZERVEZETI SZEMLE [TRADE UNION REVIEW]. It has evoked a great storm. This is not a bad thing: the stagnant water must be stirred up. Further, I think that you do not regard your views as infallible.

Let me, however, remind our viewers of what you have said: In Hungary the political sphere expects the trade unions to exert their influence first and foremost in the direction of the membership, mobilizing and educating their members. The members, however, are fed up with being mobilized and educated. What they want is that the trade unions should not mobilize and educate them but all those on whom the realization of the workers interests depends. It is not those whose interests have to be protected who should be the constant object of attention, it is not they who should be subjected to long speeches, but those who violate those interests. What a collective wants is that the trade union should not try to improve its membership but should try to improve the situation and exert an influence on the national leadership and on enterprise management. This would improve the situation of the members.

Otto Pirityi, one of our viewers has phoned us to say in connection with this statement that Engles is turning in his grave because the once strong and militant trade unions are to be turned into service institutions. How, of course, Engels was able to and wanted to doubt everything that was not justified by practice. Nonetheless, your theoretical opponents are complaining that the trade unions cannot be reduced to mere service institutions willing to do anything in return for their membership dues. The commitment of the movement is not in one but in two directions. Let me recall the quote from Sandor Gaspar at the beginning of our program. Thus, here is a mass movement with a great tradition of class struggle, a movement which is a participant in the exercise of power, which has an obligation to payattention to the interests of the country, the interests of the entire people, and which ought to adjust to the new tasks. But, your critics say, it should not do so in the way which you have have set out. What can you bring up in your own defense?

[Pirityi] First of all, this is not the way I envisage it. All I am saying is that there is a process underway whereby the trade unions must perform more and more service functions. but when they represent the interests upwards, when they fight, when they make demands, the trade unions do this as a political function and not as a service.

The trade unions coordinate interests at various levels, taking as their point of departure that the highest level interests, that is, the interests of the nation, of the economy, of the population, of the consumers as a whole, are probably interests of a higher status than the interests of employees. Consequently, when we are forcing what might be a short-term interest of employees, it could easily happen that we violate an interest with a higher status. Thus, by now the trade unions themselves can also violate interests. The illusion which has been around for so long, that everyone can violate the interests but we shall protect them, is at an end.

[Announcer] Here is a very tempting idea which might appeal to some people in the short term: Let the trade unions be much more militant in representing the interests of the population, let them push the government into a corner, make it defensive, let is say day by day that there is no money for this or that, let it appear stingy, and then the trade unions can wash their hands and say, we fought but the state is stronger.

[Pirityi] We must be militant but not demonstratively so; we must not make a show of being militant. There is a great deal that we must achieve concerning the state, the state apparatus. The important thing is that we should be able to coordinate interests in the appropriate way, that we should raise issues in a responsible manner -- after all, we are responsible as well, and that we should go about reaching an agreement in the knowledge that we must come to an agreement with the state. Under these circumstances, and considering that both the state and the trade unions are implmenting the policies of the party, we are militant but not in order to gain cheap popularity and lower the prestige of our own state.

[Announcer] This is so because I think one cannot ask the trade unions to serve one day the people against the government and another day the government against the people. The movement is not suited for this. Instead, it serves simultaneously the interests of those living on wages and salaries and the interests of the socialist state. But how? That is the difficult question.

[Pirityi] Well, as a movement, we must be present everywhere with our influence, initiatives and strength and must gain a prestige which is based not on our permit to function but on the quality of our work.

[Announcer] Be a bit more specific: What are the emphasis and actual methods in the new situation?

[Pirityi] First and foremost, the control functions of the trade unions must be strengthened. This means more than just checking on things; it means being in control of them and handling the problems. Second, the long-term and comprehensive interests of the membership must be increasingly represented as against individual, ad hoc, correctional, and defensive representation. It must be noted at this point that the decently working majority must be protected against those who constantly violate our interests, that is, those who are lazy and ill-disciplined -- a minority. Constant attention must be paid to the views of the membership as regards how they see their interests. We must become, or must remain, the shapers of public opinion, until this function is taken over from us by parliament perhaps, or the Patriotic People's Front.

WALESA REQUESTS POLITICAL PRISONER STATUS

AU081918 Paris AFP in English 1911 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 8 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity trade union, and 530 other members of Poland's opposition Tuesday [8 July] called for political prisoner status for their more than 350 comrades jailed in Poland. In an open letter, they said that many of the jailed opposition militants were "detained in inhuman conditions," adding that there was particular cause for concern in the cases of those whom they expected would serve several more years.

Poland's oppositiion says there are more than 350 political prisoners detained, including leading Solidarity figures Zbigniew Bujak, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, Bogdan Lis, Tadeusz Jedynak, Bogdan Borusewicz and Adam Michnik. Polish authorities say only 151 political prisoners are detained.

Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski suggested last week at the Polish Communist Party Congress that he might grant amnesties to some prisoners, on certain conditions, by the end of this month. But opposition leaders fear this will do no more good than the previous amnesties, which partially emptied Polish prisons only to fill them again.

POZOGA COMMENTS ON 'CLANDESTINE' ACTIVITIES

AU301425 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 24 Jun 86 p 4

[Interview given by Division General Wladyslaw Pozoga, deputy minister of internal affairs, to PAP -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Pozoga] The successes of our counterespionage service should be measured in terms of the potential damage to our national economy, national defense, and foreign interests stemming from the espionage activities that have been averted. It will be possible to talk about these matters in greater detail once investigations are completed. The most I can say today [24 June] is that they are as morally repugnant as they are dangerous, like the CIA agents Dembowski, Chrost, Walewski, Jurzak, who were sentenced over the years.

I would like to emphasize that at the same time the counterespionage service has prevented several dozen people from becoming involved in espionage activities or has hindered the development of such activity. Both sides, that is we and the enemy, know who these people are.

[PAP] Apart from what is ultimately a small number of individuals, can hostile intelligence services count on a social base in Poland?

[Pozoga] It is evident from these documents that I have cited, that such calculations were linked with certain opposition groups that arose at the end of the 1970's.

At the present time a very convenient cover under which espionage and subversive centers operate is the domestic underground and the so-called foreign Solidarity bureaus, which are closely connected with the underground and the headquarters of intelligence centers hostile to Poland. Through this system of ties, "opposition" activity has -- or has acquired over time -- the character of the work of a network of agents. [paragraph continues]

Please compare the two photographs shown here. One shows the espionage equipment that belonged to a spy who was recently arrested; the second shows what we found among the possessions of an underground "trade union activists."

The first photograph shows: a personal computer used for encoding information; equipment used for locating and intercepting Ministry of National Defense and Ministry of Internal Affairs communications traffic; and a miniature "Minox" camera.

In addition to these items, the second photograph also shows a device for detonating explosives and a pistol in the form of a ball-point pen.

Both the spies and the conspirators are taught how to use this equipment by specialists, cadre employees of intelligence services. This leads one to ask who would need such equipment to conduct "union" activity? [passage omitted]

[PAP] What I have heard really does provide a full picture of the nature of activities engaged in by Western special services against Poland.

[Pozoga] Clandestine operations have always been one of the main forms of activity pursued, especially by the CIA. These operations are intended to influence the course of events in a country in a clandestine fashion and in line with the interests of the United States. To realize these aims various methods and means of operation are applied, depending on what is required. These methods can include: infiltration of political parties and trade unions, assassinations, the physical examination of politicians; propaganda moves (the use of radio, the press, incitements); and paramilitary activities (the training of rebels, military, and terrorist operations, Covert wars)

Since its inception the CIA has conducted secret seditious operations as part of thee U.S. doctrine of "restraining communism." These operations have become an extension of political and diplomatic activities conducted overtly, through official channels.

The criticism of the CIA's activities voiced in the United States and Western Europe and the attempts to explain the circumstances of covert operations in the past and their effectiveness resulted in a curtailment in the number of these operations during the 1970's. [passage omitted]

[PAP] Today's conversation has confirmed by conviction that the services that the Comrade General is responsible for have a profound knowledge of the enemy. I will permit myself to quote from General Kiszczak's interview in POLITYKA once again. He says: "The Security Service has acquired quite a thorough familiarity with the underground in our country and its foreign agencies. The main part in the acquisition of this knowledge was played by the people of the counter-espionage and espionage services who are active in domestic and foreign structures."

[Pozoga] We only operate where necessary, having a small but adequate cadre that is well trained, selfless, and committed. We work carefully and in doing so we enjoy broad social support and understanding. We try to be present wherever and whenever we are needed, wherever national interests, national security, and the nation's citizens are threatened. Our main goal is to prevent harm.

PLANS FOR EXPORT DEVELOPMENT BANK CITED

LD102308 Warsaw PAP in English 2207 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 10 -- Marian Minkiewicz, a foreign trade minister's plenipotentiary for setting up an exports development bank, spoke with PAP about the decision of the Council of Ministers to establish the bank. Excerpts:

"The chief goal of the bank's activity will be to finance pro-export ventures, especially to provide credits for investments which contribute to growth and improvement of exports effectiveness. So far, activities of this kind have been dispersed among various banks that dealt with such matters.

"As soon as the exports development bank begins to operate, probably by the end of this year, it will concentrate on financing pro-export projects. Thus, the principles will change -- the hitherto criterion of supporting branches will be replaced by a subject criterion which means that the bank will finance investment projects irrespective of who undertakes them whether it be a state farm, a factory, or a cooperative. Their export affects will be the decisive factor. However, this does not mean a monopoly for the exports development bank. All banks will continue to support exports."

Marian Minkiewicz also stressed that the bank's idea lies in the fact that the bank should point at and look for possibilities of advantageous investment projects aimed to increase exports.

The establishment of the bank is closely connected with the concept of the so-called small restructuring of the economy. A special fund, financed from dividends which the state treasury receives from its shares in foreign trade companies, but first of all by a portion of the income tax, has been set up. The fund is to credit investments aimed to increase hard currency incomes. After the exports development bank is set up, it will supervise the fund. This refers to about 10 billion zlotys a year.

The bank will also have its own means. The joint stock of 5 billion zlotys (20,000 shares of 250,000 zlotys each) will be divided as follows: The state treasury represented by ministers of foreign trade and finance -- 51 per cent, the National Bank of Poland -- 10 per cent , the other three banks -- 10 per cent, and 29 per cent to be purchased by state enterprises through a public subscription.

The bank will be entitled to directly control export-import deals connected with investments credited by it in Poland. The bank, being a joint stock company, will operate on commercial principles.

Its capabilities to offer credits will gradually increase and are estimated to exceed 100 billion zlotys in five years.

The bank expects first credit applications to be submitted next December. The applications will be also reviewed and opined by a special consulting firm to be set up in the Foreign Trade Ministry.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES U.S. SENATOR LARRY PRESSLER

AU101346 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1329 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 10/07/1986 -- On Thursday, July 10, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received U.S. Senator Larry Pressler, who paid a visit to Romania upon an invitation extended by the Grand National Assembly. The U.S. senator thanked for having been received, for the opportunity to visit Romania and conduct talks with decisionmakers.

During the interview, questions were approached related to the development of Romania-American collaboration and cooperation in the political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural areas, in the spirit and on the basis of the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage.

At the same time, aspects were discussed of the current world political situation, more particularly those referring to the cessation of the arms race and the achievement of a passage to disarmament, the removal of the threat of a devastating nuclear war and the ensurance of a climate of peace, security and broad collaboration among all world nations.

The interview was attended by Marin Ivascu, GNA deputy chairman, chairman of the Romania group of the Interparliamentary Union. Also present was Roger Kirk, U.S. Ambassador in Bucharest.

VADUVA VISITS EGYPT; MEETS WITH MUBARAK

For Egyptian coverage of the 3-day visit to Cairo by Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva, including his talks with Husni Mubarak and 'Abd al-Majid, president and foreign minister of Egypt respectively, see the Egypt section of the 10 July Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

'FIRST FRIENDLY YOUTH MEETING' WITH DPRK OPENS

AU091848 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, AGERPRES 9/7/1986 -- Events started in Pyongyang occasioned by the first friendly meeting between representatives of the youth in Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The participants in the opening meeting received with keen interest the messages addressed by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The messages were ready by Yi Yong-su, chairman of the League of Socialist Working Youth of the DPR of Korea, and by Ioan Toma, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania.

Addressing the participants in the festive meeting, the Romanian chief delegate pointed out that, being aware of the need to do everything possible for the ensurance of world peace and security, the Romanian youth fully backed its country's foreign policy, took consistent action for the undertaking of tangible and efficient measures for disarmament, nuclear disarmament first and foremost, for a world free of weapons and wars, a world of confidence and collaboration among peoples.

In his turn, the Korean youth's chief delegate showed that the current international situation required the rallying of all the peace-loving forces to thwart the imperialist policy of extending the nuclear arms race, to safeguard peoples' peace and security. The Korean youths, he said, are resolved to actively fight in defence of world peace and security.

The Romanian youth's delegation met with executives of the Union of Socialist Worker Youth, and with young people working in economic units and sociocultural institutions in Pyongyang and Nampho.

DASCALESCU MEETS WITH HUNGARIAN OFFICIAL

AU101853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1724 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/7/1986 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received on Thursday, July 10, Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office of the Hungarian People's Republic, now on a visit to Romania.

During the interview stress was laid on the possibilities of further developing bilateral relations as well as on new ways and means apt to expand economic cooperation and production specialization, to boost and diversify bilateral commercial exchanges.

The interview was attended by Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee. Pal Szuts, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Bucharest, was present.

ROMANIAN-TURKISH ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETS

AU251910 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/6/1986 -- The twelfth session of the joint Governmental Commission of Economic Cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Turkey opened in Bucharest on Wednesday, June 25.

The two delegations, led by Ioan Avram, minister of electric power, chairman for Romania of the commission, and Abdullah Tenekeci, minister of state, chairman for Turkey of the commissions, analyse the way in which the targets are being fulfilled which were set in keeping with the Romanian-Turkish summit understandings, as well as possibilities of developing economic, industrial and technical collboration and cooperation in a reas of mutual interest between Romania and Turkey, of expanding and diversifying commodity exchanges.

Dascalescu, Turkish Official Meet

AU271758 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1737 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/06/1986 -- On June 27, Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Abdullah Tenekeci, minister of state, chairman for Turkey of the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic Cooperation Between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Turkey, the proceedings of which are under way in Bucharest.

During the interview, emphasis was placed on the fine relations between the two countries, which develop in the spirit of the understandings and decisions reached during summit meetings.

The broad possibilities offered by the steadily growing economies of the two countries were highlighted and the wish was expressed to work for the expansion and deepening of commercial exchanges, of economic, technical and scientific, economic collaboration and cooperation, for the diversification of commodity exchanges in the interests of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding in the Balkans, in Europe and all over the world.

The interview was attended by Ioan Avram, minister of electric energy, chairman for Romania of the commission. Also present was Turkey's Ambassador in Bucharest Sureyya Yuksel.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT PIONEERS' PALACE INAUGURATION

AU070935 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Jun 86 p 1

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the inauguration ceremony of the new Palace of Pioneers and of Homeland's Falcons in the Bucharest Park of Youth, on 28 June]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades, dear Pioneers and Homeland's Falcons: I would like to begin by extending to all Pioneers and Homeland's Falcons, to all the children of our country, and to all our youth warmest thoughts on behalf of the party and state leadership and on my own behalf. I wish for them to grow up and study by making full use of the wonderful conditions socialism has created for children and for the youth of Socialist Romania. (loud, prolonged cheers and chants; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu-the youth!").

This festival is devoted to the beginning of activity in the new Palace of Pioneers and of Homeland's Falcons, which is -- if I may say so -- a wonderful gift the party and the whole nation make to the children, to Pioneers and Homeland's Falcons, so that through the activities that will be carried out here they may learn about the latest discoveries of science, technology, and human knowledge and may study and learn how to make the best use of our people's wonderful achievements in all fields of activity, but particularly in the fields of science, education, and culture because the system we are building -- communism -- can be achieved only on the basis of the latest discoveries of science, culture, and human knowledge in general. (loud cheers and chants; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu-the Youth!")

During the last week, we have discussed with the RCP Central Committee, the bodies of the socialist democracy, and the Grant National Assembly the issues of the country's further development up to the nineties, and in the future, up to the year 2000, as well as the programs for Romania's passage to a new and superior stage of development, a rise in the whole people's material and cultural well being, and a continuous strengthening of the homeland, its independence, and its sovereignty. (loud, prolonged cheers and chants; chants of "Ceausescu and the People!")

Everything we have achieved during the years of socialist construction created the necessary conditions for the general development of the homeland and for the continued increase of the material well being and of the cultural and scientific level of the whole nation. Everything we envisage for the period up to the year 1990 and the year 2000 is meant to fulfill the strategic objectives of building a comprehensively developed socialist society and a steady advance towards communism -- the golden dream of mankind (loud, prolonged cheers and chants)

Everything we have achieved reflects the work of the whole nation, of the youth, of Pioneers, and of all children of our homeland, but, primarily, everything we achieve is meant to elevate our people's well being. We do all we can to ensure the youth and all children of our homeland the best conditions for life, work, and education.

Now, when you receive this wonderful palace -- the creation of the working people's enthusiastic work -- you must pledge to use it with the best results. This palace, all the other Pioneers' houses, schools, and all the other means of education must serve you to study, to study again, to thoroughly prepare yourselves, and get to know -- I stress it again -- the latest and greatest discoveries of science, technology, and human knowledge in all fields of activity! Only in this way can you ensure tomorrow the development of the wonderful achievements of your forefathers and of your parents and can you continue the revolutionary traditions of a past full of struggles of the party and of our people who, for more than 2,000 years have done all they could to preserve the independence of the land on which we are living and on which we will always have to live! (enthusiastic, loud cheers, and chants) Do everything you can do elevate our homeland to ever higher peaks of progress and civilization! (loud cheers and chants; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu and the People!")

I would like to mention, on this occasion also, the efforts our party and state make to develop friendship and cooperation with all countries of the world, regardless of their social system, for disarmament and peace. We wish to ensure our people, all the people of the world, youth, and children of our homeland conditions of peace so that they can study and train in order to continue spocialist and communist construction!

From here, from this meeting of children, we call on all the leaders of European countries and throughout the world, on behalf of children, let us do all we can to eliminate nuclear weapons, all weapons from our planet, to achieve peaceful cooperation and a world without wars, a world of independence and dignity for each nation, a world in which every people can develop freely, as it desires, without any outside interference! (loud cheers and chants, chants of "Ceausescu-Peace!" and "Disarmament-Peace!")

Let us not use the wonderful discoveries of science to create weapons for destroying people but to ensure the socioeconomic progress and increase the material and cultural well being of each nation! Let us do all we can so that the best things the human mind created should serve peoples, their well being and happiness! (loud, prolonged applause)

I believe that, today, there is no more important issue than peace and ensuring the people and nation's vital right to existence, to life, to freedom, and to independence! (prolonged cheers and chants; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!" and "Ceausescu-Peace!")

I wish you dear Pioneers and Homeland's Falcons ever greater success and ever better results in your studies, much health, much happiness! I wish your families and all our people much health and happiness! (long cheers, chants; prolonged chants of 'Ceausescu-RCP!", "Ceausescu-Peace!", and "Ceausescu-Romania, protect childhood!". The Pioneers and the Homeland's Falcons, all those present at the impressive manifestation ethusiastically cheer and chant for the RCP -- the leading political force of the whole nation -- and for the general of the party, president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu).

GOVERNMENT RESTORES LOWER BREAD, FLOUR PRICES

LD102038 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1939 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, July 10 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government today adopted a decision, effective immediately, that the prices of bread and flour, which were raised two days ago by 60 percent on the average, be restored to the June 25 level.

The government maintains that the immoderate rise in the prices of bread and flour has caused a serious disturbance on the market, which is having a negative effect on the cost of living and the living standards of the population.

This kind of disorderliness in the formation of the prices of bread seriously jeopardizes the implementation of the set policies of prices and economic stabilization, the Yugoslav Government emphasizes.

Domestic Radio Report

AU102038 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] The Federal Executive Council has adopted a decision to return the prices of flour and all kinds of bread to the 25 June level. The immoderate increase of prices caused serious disturbances in the market because of monopolistic price formation behavior by associated labor organizations, which has serious negative consequences for the cost of living and standard of living of working people and citizens, the Federal Executive Council assesses.

It was noted that the associated labor organizations that behaved in this way did not act in accordance with the law on social price control system, and the respective organs in the sociopolitical communities in this case did not act in accordance with their powers under the social price control measures and in keeping with their responsibility for the situation on the market.

This decision takes effect immediately.

The Federal Executive Council also calls on associated labor organizations in coal production to form their new prices in keeping with the outline agreed upon in the Coal Mines Association. Otherwise the Federal Executive Council will take measures within its power.

ELECTRICITY PRICES TO INCREASE FROM 15 JUL

LD101832 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1750 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Knin, 10 Jul (TANJUG) -- From 15 July this year Yugoslavs will pay 38 percent more for electricity, and a further increase will follow at the beginning of October.

This was agreed today at a session of Jugel [Yugoslav Electricity Industry] in Knin. As Jugel Assistant General Manager Cedomir Segrt said, the amount of the increase will be determined in keeping with the legal authorization of the electricity industries of each republic and province. As an average for the whole of Yugoslavia, this will amount to 38 percent more compared with current prices.

FEC SESSION DISCUSSES FOREIGN TRADE, INVESTMENT

LD091257 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1034 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- According to a statement issued by the Federal Secretariat for Information, the FEC at its session today (presided over by Vice President Milos Milosavljevic) established the proposed changes and amendments to a number of laws. It also formulated its stance regarding the comments and suggestions made in the SFRY Assembly's working bodies about several draft laws.

The proposed changes and amendments to the foreign trade law on goods and services and to the customs law would provide more scope for opening duty-free shops throughout the country. In addition to foreigners, Yugoslav workers temporarily employed abroad would also have the right to purchase goods in these shops. The FEC will be authorized to decide which tourist resorts, ports and hotels could open duty-free shops. In the FEC's view these shops would be an additional source of foreign currency.

The changes and amendments to the law on foreign investment in Yugoslav organizations of associated labor will regulate, among other things, the issue concerning the funds Yugoslavia's partners will be allowed to use to repay joint credits, such as loans, and also the manner of repaying matured debts to foreign partners and compensation for the funds invested.

Assembly Chamber Session

LD102203 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 10 Jul (TANJUG) -- Establishing that the policy of the country's socioeconomic development, envisaged by this year's resolution, is not being implemented, the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly today supported the directions of activity and measures of the Federal Executive Council for overcoming the present difficult economic situation. This primarily refers to efforts contributing to resolving the existing problems in the economy by decreasing the rate of inflation and increasing production and exports.

After the working bodies held a discussion of economic trends, today this topic was also discussed by the Chamber. The assessments are mostly similar, and they express the delegates' concern with the existing economic situation and the understanding that negative trends must be stopped quickly and with effective measures. Muhamed Mustafa, member of the Federal Executive Council, spoke before the delegate discussion. He made several remarks on how the federal government is assessing the present conditions, what it is undertaking, and what it intends to undertake so that the problems are dealt with more efficiently. He stressed that at present the Federal Executive Council is compelled to undertake not only the measures envisaged by the resolution, but also a series of additional, mostly urgent measures. What is to be done during this month should, according to him, ensure that by the end of the year the policy of social development is being implemented more consistently. These are the measures which will strengthen the effect of the already adopted provisions on improving production and exports, curbing inflation and expenditure, and so forth.

Intense preparations are under way for the measures designed to stimulate construction of housing and more energy saving, as well as to provide support to small businesses. [paragraph continues]

Muhamed Mustafa in particular noted the significance of provisions on taxing inflation-generated incomes which could be sent to the assembly before the summer recess. Also significant are the changes in the law on prices, since they introduce more severe punitive measures for failures to respect provisions in this area. The Federal Executive Council, Mustafa continued, will also work on preparing those provisions that are envisaged in the resolution, in which the measures for the financial consolidation of the economy are of particular significance.

Muhamed Mustafa stressed that it is exceptionally important that the already adopted measures are consistently applied. It is necessary, he stressed, that from assessments and principled support a move is made toward the realization of what has been agreed upon. [passage omitted]

The first participant in the discussion, Pavle Tasevski (Macedonia), stressed that it is necessary to curb price increases or eliminate the causes of inflation, which should be of primary importance for the series of measures toward realizing the objectives. According to Radman Milosavljevic (Kosovo), inflation is the most serious problem. Inflation is the synthetic reflection of the weaknesses that must be eliminated as soon as possible in order to overcome unfavorable trends and ensure more stable development.

Tasevski and Milosvljevic spoke about economic trends in Macedonia and Kosovo, illustrating with many examples the gravity of the situation and stressing that the development plans of Macedonia and Kosovo are not likely to be realized.

The seriousness of the problems of Kosovo is best illustrated by the 13 billion [currency unspecified] in current losses and another 10.3 billion of outstanding losses from previous years and by its debts that are too great. The Kosovo collectives' debts to the banks, which matured last year, amounted to 59 billion dinars, while debts of foreign creditors this year amount to 53 billion dinars. The Kosovo economy, from its own accumulation, will be able to meet only 1.5 billion of this debt, Radman Milosavljevic said. [passage omitted]

In the conclusions adopted after the discussion on economic trends, the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces Empitasized the significance of the full involvement of all social subjects in overcoming the crisis. Production must be increased, particularly production intended for exports, to facilitate the position of food manufacturers, to decrease business expenses, to us knowledge and cadres more effectively, and so forth.

The Federal Executive Council was instructed that in adopting new measures it should affirm economic criteria and synchronize all the provisions to make them more effective, while, according to the conclusions reached by the Chamber, inflation should be "knocked down" by eliminating the causes of inflationary economic activity. In this connection the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces believes it is necessary to consider the possibility of changing the law on prices so that the agreed policy in this area will be implemented as consistently as possible.

The Federal Executive Council was instructed first to prepare solutions for conducting the policy of interest rates in the next year, then to monitor the realization of the policy of a speedier development of the underdeveloped areas and propose the necessary measures, and, finally, to meet the deadline for preparing the materials significant to the adoption of the economic policy for 1987.

The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces also assessed that it is necessary to synchronize those measures that concern the fulfillment of general and common needs in all sociopolitical communities and to reexamine the rights of the users of social funds.

The Chamber Session adopted changes and amendments to the law on credit relations with foreign countries. The users of foreign credits approved by 31 December 1985 will still be able to sell foreign exchange from these credits to the National Bank of Yugoslavia, via an authoritized bank, under the same conditions that applied at the end of last year.

Today, the Chamber also adopted changes and amendments to the law on pursuing economic acitivity abroad. With these changes an opportunity has been created for banks and their members to found another bank abroad, provided they fulfill all the conditions envisaged. The deadline for coordinating the statute and other self-managing documents on founding banks, enterprises and other financial organizations abroad is 31 December 1986.

"A pass" was also given to the law on investments by foreign persons in Yugoslav organizations of associated labor, the main novelty of which is that the joint loan for importing equipment and technology can be repaid from business assets that are used for carrying out joint business up to the amount calculated for depreciation. If these assets are not sufficient, the loan is repaid from other business sources that are provided for joint business activity.

A more precise solution was found for the question of losses. The adverse balance is created when the realized income is not sufficient to pay joint commitments. Foreign persons are paid their maturing claims from the realizing joint exports in accordance with the agreement on investments.

By adopting changes and amendments to the law on trade of goods and services with foreign countries and the customs law, opportunities for opening duty-free shops are extended that will be a significant additional source of foreign exchange earnings. Apart from foreigners, our citizens temporarily employed abroad will also be able to buy Yugoslav and imported goods in duty-free shops. With the changes in the customs law, it is envisaged that duty-free shops may be opened in and luxury-class hotels; in tourist villages, marinas, nautical centers, and motels, and on motorways and ships for foreign tourists with a capacity for more than 250 passengers and that have organized custom control. The Federal Executive Council will determine in which tourist villages, nautical centers, marinas, and motels duty-free shops will be opened.

With the changes and amendments to the law on trade of goods and services with foreign countries, it is envisaged that the Federal Executivew Council should (?prescribe) the sorts and quantities and ways of selling goods in duty-free shops.

With the changed customs law, a possibility is created for persons who on any basis have worked aboard for at least 3 or 5 years not to pay customs duty for items for their households, except for cars, up to a total value prescribed by the Federal Executive Council, if they bring or receive these items from abroad within the period of a year after they have returned to the country.

Without paying customs duty or paying at the rate of 10 percent, our citizens who worked abroad on any basis for at least 3 years, or 5, may bring or receive from abroad business inventory (except cars) for carrying out private business. The condition is that they should bring or receive business inventory from abroad within the period of 1 year after they have returned from work abroad.

With the changes and amendments to the law on trade of goods and services with foreign countries, a possibility is created for the Federal Executive Council to establish stimulating measures. If exports programs are not being realized, stimulating measures will be reduced.

Today, the Chamber also adopted an amendment to the law on covering differences in exchange rates created in the banks by 31 December 1984. With this provision, the banks are enabled to meet this expenditure more quickly than is envisaged in the 15-year debt limitation. From the joint income the banks must first meet the current differences in exchange rates, then a part of the old ones (for this year it amounts to 118.5 billion dinars) and bolster funds. If, after they have met all these expenditures, the banks are still left with some money, they are obliged to direct this money toward compensating for old differences in foreign exchange and not to distribute this money to their founders. This law should assist in the financial consolidation of the economy and the banks.

The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces also adopted a law on subsidizing a part of the interest rates on credits within the framework of the selective program for agriculture in the second half of this year.

It implies subsidizing credits for production, stocks, and reserves of the basic agricultural products: wheat, corn, sugar beet, sugar, pearl barley, rice, oil crops (including soya), unrefined oil, and tobacco. This also includes organized fattening of sheep, beef, pigs and poultry, the production of milk, and reserves of mineral fertilizers.

The subsidy amounts to 10 percent of interest rates on investments from the first money issue and, exceptionally, 20 percent for milk; for fattening of beef, pigs and sheep; and for goods reserves of agricultural and food products.

For the subsidy the republics and provinces will provide 28 billion dinars, in six installments, of which the first falls due on 30 July.

The law will come into force a day after it has been announced so that it can start being implemented as soon as possible.

With the changes and amendments to the decision on the joint policy of issuing money and money policy, which the Chamber also adopted, limits for banking investments in agriculture and for exports are abolished. For these needs there will be more money under more favorable conditions. In accordance with this change, it is also envisaged that the money in circulation will be increased from 43 to 60 and banking credits will be increased from 38 to 52 percent.

A significant new feature is also the solution that stocks of agricultural articles in the hands of producers are financed for only 60 days and then loans are directed towards traders and processors. The objective is to prevent speculation with goods and artificial shortages on the market.

The Chamber also adopted a provision according to which the discount rate of the National Bank of Yugoslavia will be determined in accordance with the growth of inflation on the basis of the trends of prices by manufacturers of industrial products realized in the past 3, and the coming 4, months. This rate will be 1 percent higher than the attained growth of prices. (passage omitted)

The SFRY contribution to the world food program, according to the law adopted today, will for the last and this year amount to 142.8 million dinars, and it will be provided in the federation budget.

The Chamber also adopted reports on cooperation between the SFRY assembly and representative bodies of other countries.

CHAMBER INTERNAL POLICY COMMITTEE VIEWS SECURITY

AU101641 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] The Internal Policy Committee of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly has discussed the security situation in the country. It was said that in order to strengthen the security situation it is necessary to implement the economic policy and the stabilization program as consistently as possible. The delegates also assessed that it is necessary to expand the scope of self-managing democracy so that the new interests and requirements of working people will not be pushed outside the system. All legal means of repression should be applied in combating hostile activities, the delegates pointed out. They indicated the importance of advancing the work of security organs and services and of an efficient working of the social self-protection system.

Dobroslav Culafic, federal secretary for internal affairs, also participated in the work of the committee. He said among other things that the worsening economic situation has favored increased activities of the enemies of our country. Internal affairs organs are consistently carrying out the tasks within their duties, but it is necessary that all other social factors be more resolutely involved in combating nationalist activities, and in efficiently protecting social property from crimes, accidents, fires, and other harmful occurrences.

Dobroslav Culafic informed the delegates about the measures and results of the internal affairs organs in implementing the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Presidium on the security situation in Kosovo. The development and advancement of the political situation, and thus of the security situation, in the country depend much on the determination of all factors of society in implementing the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress, it was said at the session of the Internal Policy Committee.

VLASI DISCUSSES KOSOVO WITH MEDIA EDITORS

LD102056 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1444 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Pristina, 10 Jul (TANJUG) -- In recent times, something has happened almost daily in Kosovo that deserves attention and affects the appraisal of the situation in this province. All these events have the effect that we are making assessments on a long-term basis. Thus, it is not realistic to "bandy about" the same assessment of the Kosovo situation for too long. It is not realistic to say simply that the situation is "favorable", or "increasingly favorable". Neither is it realistic to say that it is "slowly changing" and that some tendencies have remained the same.

This observation was made today by Azem Valsi, president of ther Kosovo LCY Provincial Committee Presidium, in talks with directors, chief editors, and responsible editors of the Yugoslav information media. The talks were devoted to agreeing on how to report from Kosovo and about Kosovo and informing the public, particularly in light of the implementation of the stands of the top party meetings of the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Everything that happens in Kosovo, Vlasi said, must be seen as a fact concerning certain social trends in this environment. Our social situation, he added, continues to be characterized by the fact that we are faced with the consequences of the counterrevolutinary events of 1981, the fact that we still have enemy activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. There are also many difficulties in the economy, unemployment, and social and international problems arising from nationalistic events. Today, we also have the fact that the sociopolitical climate that engendered nationalsim is changing.

However, in the past 5 years of our struggle we have not had a linear course of activity, but rather considerable contradictions, resistance, and hesitation. Thus, today, we have a contradictory situation: on one hand we have significant results in eliminating some of the causes and consequences of the counterrevolutionry events, the fact that much has changed in social and political practice, that many things are not as they were earlier. We also have a new heightened ideological awareness of the dangers brought about the nationalism, as a reactionary ideology, particularly in the case of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. Quite a lot has changed in the functioning of the system, the organs and government, and the judiciary.

On the other hand, we have complex political ferment which, for the public, sometimes has undertones of excesses and encourages the fear that there may be a more serious destabilization of the state of affairs. In particular, we have here the greatest problem of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins with all its causes and consequences and great political weight.

Among the public at large, Vlasi said, we have the belief that the situation in Kosovo is serious, that it is not calming down, that this region is a hotbed of unrest. There have been rather pronounced tendencies to impose other criteria for assessing the situation in Kosovo, so that many problems that are also present in other environments have acquired rather different connotations and political undertones here. Carried along by this tendency, a part of the public press has avoided writing about positive processes because of a fear that this would supposedly slow down action aimed at improving circumstances.

Vlasi stressed that in Kosovo we are still faced with certain primarily illegal forms of activity of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, but that this is not for one moment underestimated, regardless of the results which are achieved in this struggle. And these results are seen above all in the fact that in the ideological respect the irredentists have been dealt strong blows and in many areas the situation has been clarified. Now there are no particularly pronounced nationalistic centers that could strike a blow at us. Leaderships are reacting more effectively to phenomena of illegal activity and attacks on intranational relations. There is no ideological wavering and confusion.

In Kosovo, Vlasi emphasized, there is complete unity among the leaderships and genuine readiness and determination to unhesitatingly implement the measures of the SFRY presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium. These are no longer slogans, but, rather, concrete work is being done in the institutions and organs of government. Initial indications show that a good part of these measures are being realized and the organs of government, the judiciary and security organs have been operating more responsibly and efficiently in recent months. There is a high degree of responsibility and readiness for political activity in the field. Everything that was envisaged in the measures of the two presidencies as being a problem for examination, is being examined. Up to 90 percent of the complaints and petitions of citizens have been looked at, questions from the sphere of education are being examined, sales contracts are being investigated, and many cases have been resolved [paragraph continued]

This was not so a few months ago. The number of immigrants from Albania has also been established. Some of the deadlines set in the measures have had to be extended for objective reasons, but everything demanded in them will be resolved, Vlasi said.

He also dwelt on some more recent phenomena of the movement of a part of the Serbian and Montenegrin population which embodies tendencies of Serbian nationalism.

The problem of emigration is creating unease, defeatism, and dilemmas as to what tomorrow holds among the Serbian and Montenegrin population. This real concern is being used, however, by certain nationalist circles both in Kosovo and outside of Kosovo to incite the Serbs and Montenegrins to mistrust and various forms of excessive behavior. However, Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism in Kosovo has no real chance either in its strength or position of seriously destabilizing the situation in Kosovo as long as it is not collaborating with nationalist circles outside of Kosovo. Only with such collaboration, Vlasi considered, could it have the weight and prospects for worsening the situation in the province.

Responding to questions and the debate on what is written and what should be written on Kosovo, Azem Vlasi noted that there are noticeable major differences in this. Some of the press have objectively, correctly, and truthfully reported on the situation in the province ever since 1981, but there are newspapers that appear to have been paid to write about negative phenomena, "black subjects," and that "seem to be sorry that these no longer exist." He therefore called for objective and full reporting of the Kosovo reality, without embellishment but also without dramatization and insistence only on the negative. Many participants in the talks also advocated such an approach citing examples of stereotyped reports and also suggestions as to how to jointly approach the task and the creation of an objective picture and public view of Kosovo.

The directors and chief editors of the public press from the whole country also visited Kosovo's information centers today. They include Pristina radio and television, RILINDJA, Jedinstvo and TAN.

SPOKESMAN ASSESSES PRC PREMIER'S VISIT

LD102240 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1424 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, July 10 (TANJUG) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to Yugoslavia was another contribution to the strengthening and promotion of all-round cooperation between the two countries, a Yugoslav Government spokesman stated at a press conference here today.

The spokesman, Ambassador Aleksandar Stanic, said the Yugoslav-Chinese talks had focused on economic relations and on determining the prospects for further development of cooperation, particularly as regards its more advanced forms on a long-term basis.

The comprehensive exchange of views on international questions confirmed the identify or closeness of views, which would contribute to further activities of Yugoslavia and China on the international scene, with a view to the democratization of international relations and maintenance of world peace, Stanic said.